Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

[No. 109.—Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 28, 1790. PRICE *THREE* DOLLARS PR. ANN.

DR. FRANKLIN.

[We are gratified in having it in our power to present our readers with a few Sketches on the life of Dr. Franklin.]

THE TABLET.——No. CIX.

"When an eminent man dies, it is worth while to enquire into the causes which conducted him to eminence."

THERE is in the character of every distinguished person, something to admire, and something to imitate. The incidents, that have marked the life of a great man, always excite curiosity, and often afford improvement. If there are talents, we can never hope to equal; if there is a series of good fortune, we can never expect to enjoy, we still need not lose the labor of our biographical enquiries. We may probably become acquainted with habits, which it may be prudent to adopt, and discover virtues which we cannot fail to applaud. It will be easy for the reader to make a full application of these remarks in his contemplations upon the late celebrated Dr. Franklin. By his death one of the best lights of the world may be said to be extinguished. I shall not attempt any historical details of the life of this illustrious patriot and philosopher, as I have nothing further in view than to make a few comments upon the most striking traits of his character.

Original genius was peculiarly his attribute. The native faculties of his mind qualified him to penetrate into every science; and his unremitted diligence left no field of knowledge unexplored. There were no limits to his curiosity. His enquiries were spread over the whole face of nature. But the study of man seemed to be his highest delight; and if his genius had any special bias, it lay in discovering those things that made men wiser and happier. As truth was the sole object of his researches, he was of course no sectary; and as reason was his guide, he embraced no system which that did not authorise. In short, he laid the whole volume of nature open before him, and diligently and faithfully perused it.

Nor were his political attainments less conspicuous than his philosophical. The antients usually ranked good fortune among those circumstances of life which indicate merit. In this view Dr. Franklin is almost unrivalled, having seldom undertaken more than he accomplished. The world are too well acquainted with the events of his political career to require, at this time, a particular enumeration of them. It may be presumed the historians of the American revolution will exhibit them in proper colors.

If Dr. Franklin did not aspire after the splendor of eloquence, it was only because the demonstrative plainness of his manner was superior to it. Tho he neither loved political debate, nor excelled in it, he still preserved much influence in public assemblies, and discovered an aptitude in his remarks, on all occasions. He was not fond of taking a leading part in such investigations as could never terminate in any degree of certainty. To come forward in questions which in their nature are indefinite, and in their issue problematical, does not comport with the caution of a man, who has taught himself to look for demonstration. He reserved his observations for those cases which science could enlighten, and common sense approve. The simplicity of his stile was well adapted to the clearness of his understanding. His conceptions were so bright and perfect, that he did not choose to involve them in a cloud of expressions. If he used metaphors it was to illustrate, and not to embellish the truth. A man, possessing such a lively imagery of ideas, should never affect the arts of a vain rhetorician, whose excellence consists only in a beautiful arrangement of words.

But whatever claims to eminence Dr. Franklin may have, as a politician, or a scholar, there is no point of light in which his character shines with more lustre, than when we view him as a man or a citizen. He was eminently great in common things. Perhaps no man ever existed, whose life can with more justice be denominated useful.—Nothing ever passed through his hands without receiving improvement; and no person ever went into his company without gaining wisdom. His sagacity was so sharp, and his science so various, that whatever might be the profession or occupation of those with whom he conversed, he could meet every one upon their own ground. He could enliven every conversation with an anecdote, and conclude it with a moral.

The whole tenor of his life was a perpetual lecture against the idle, the extravagant, and the proud. It was his principal aim to inspire mankind with a love of industry, temperance and frugality; and to inculcate such duties as promote the important interests of humanity. He never wasted a moment of time, or lavished a farthing of money in folly and dissipation. Such expences as the dignity of his station required he readily sustained, limiting them by the strictest rules of propriety. Many public institutions experienced his well-timed liberality, and he manifested a sensibility of heart by numerous acts of private charity.

By a judicious division of time Dr. Franklin acquired the art of doing every thing to advantage; and his amusements were of such a nature as could never militate with the main objects of his pursuit. In whatever situation he was placed by chance or design, he extracted something useful for himself or others. His life was remarkably full of incident. Every circumstance of it turned to some valuable account. The maxims, which his discerning mind has formed, apply to innumerable cases and characters. Those who move in the lowest, equally with those who move in the most elevated rank in society, may be guided by his instructions. In the private deportment of his life, he, in many respects, has furnished a most excellent model. His manners were easy and accommodating, and his address winning and respectful. All who knew him, speak of him as a most agreeable man; and all who have heard of him, applaud him as a very useful one. A man so wise, and so amiable could not but have many admirers, and many friends.

SPEECH,

Of the King of Frenchmen, to the National Assembly, on the 4th of Feb. 1790.

[A Translation from an English paper, which has not before appeared in the American papers.]

"Gentlemen,

"THE weight of the present circumstances of the kingdom draws me to you. The gradual relaxation of all the ties of order and subordination, the suspension or the inactivity of justice, the discontents which arise from particular deprivation, the oppositions, the unhappy hatreds which are the inevitable consequence of long dissensions, the critical situation of the finances, and the uncertainty of the public funds; all these circumstances united, keep up a general agitation and anxiety in the minds of even the real friends to the prosperity of the kingdom.

"A great and glorious end it is, which you have in view; but it must be attained without new convulsions. It was, I must profess, in a manner more mild and tranquil that I had hoped to conduct you, and uniting, for the public happiness, the knowledge and collected will of the Representatives of the nation; but my happiness and my glory are not the less intimately dependant on the success of your labors.

"These labors I have hitherto guarded, by a continual vigilance, from the unhappy influence of those distressful circumstances, in the midst of which you have been placed. The horrors of famine which threatened us last year have been averted. The disorder which the state of the finances, the discredit, the excessive scarceness of specie, and the gradual decay of the revenue, ought naturally to produce; this disorder, or least its excess, has hitherto been avoided. I have, notwithstanding the feebleness of the means of authority, maintained the kingdom, not indeed in that perfect calm I could have wished, but in a state of sufficient tranquility to receive the blessings of a wise and well regulated liberty; in fine, notwithstanding our interior situation, so well known, notwithstanding the storms which agitate other nations. I have preserved peace abroad, and have kept up with all the powers of Europe, such terms of respect and friendship, as ought to render this peace durable.

"After having thus preserved you from those adverse circumstances, which might so easily have thwarted your labors, I now judge the moment is arrived, in which it imports the interest of the State, that I should associate myself in a still more manifest and express manner to the execution of all that you have concerted for the advantage of France. I cannot seize a better occasion of doing so than that in which you present for my acceptation the decrees designed to establish throughout the kingdom a new organization which is to have so important an influence on the prosperity of the Empire.

I will second, I will assist, by all the means in my power the success of this vast organization, on which depends, in my opinion, the safety of France; and I think it necessary to declare to you, that I too clearly see the dangers of all kinds that surround us, not to feel, that in the present disposions of men's minds, and in the present state of public affairs, it is necessary that the new order of things should be established with calmness and tranquality, or that the kingdom must be exposed to all the calamities of anarchy.

"Let it be thoroughly understood then, that the Monarch and the Representatives of the nation are united in the same interest, in the same will, to the end that this opinion, this firm belief may spread throughout the provinces a spirit of peace and good will, and that all honest and well meaning citizens may take a zealous part in the different subdivisions of the general administration, and efficaciously concur in the re-establishment of the order and prosperity of the kingdom.

"We ought not to dissemble, that much is to be done before we can arrive at the desired end.—An union of will, a connection of design are absolutely necessary to success. Continue then your labors, with minds unwarped by any other motives or passions than for the public good; let your first attention be fixed on the the public liberty; but let it be also your care to soften, to calm all distrust, all despondency; put an end as soon as possible to those fears which banish so great a number of her citizens from France, an effect which at present exhibits a sad contrast with the laws of liberty and security you wish to establish.—Prosperity can only return with the general content.

"A day will come—I love to dwell on the idea—when all Frenchmen will indistinctively acknowledge the advantage of the entire suppression of the differences of order and rank; when every one will see without pain, that to be called to serve the State in any manner, it will be sufficient to render himself remarkable for his talents and his virtues.

"Without doubt they who have abandoned their pecuniary privileges, they who will no longer, as heretofore, form a distinct order in the State, feel themselves subjected to sacrifices, the whole importance of which I well know; but I am also persuaded, that they will have the generosity of spirit to seek an indemnification in all those advantages which the establishment of National Assemblies presents to our view.

"I will defend, I will maintain the constitutional liberty: I will do more and in concert with my Queen, who partakes of my sentiments, I will prepare betimes the mind of my son for the new order of things which circumstances have brought to pass. I will habituate him from his infancy, to be happy in the happiness of France, and to understand, in spite of the language of flatterers, that a wise constitution will preserve him from the dangers of inexperience, and that a just liberty will give a new value to the sentiments of love and attachment which this nation has for so many ages testified to its Kings.

"I cannot doubt, but that in finishing your work, you will give strength to the executive power, without which no durable order within, nor consideration abroad, can be established.—No reasonable cause of distrust remains to withhold you: it is therefore your duty, as citizens and faithful Representatives of the nation, to secure to the State that stability which can only be derived from an active and tutelary authority.—You sure will call to mind, that without such an authority all the parts of your system of constitution would remain without correspondence, without the necessary key-stone; you will not lose sight of this great truth, that disorder in administration, by producing a confusion of powers, degenerates into the most dangerous and alarming of all tyrannies.

"Not for myself then, Gentlemen, but for the happiness of our country, for its prosperity, for its power, I exhort you to cast off all those impressions of the moment that may prevent you from considering, in one great whole, the exigencies of such a kingdom as France is, as well in its vast extent and immense population, as in its inevitable relations with other States.

"By what fatality is it, that at the moment of a returning calm, new troubles, new disturbances have arisen in the provinces? By what fatality is it, that my people give themselves up to new excesses? Ah! if they knew to what degree I am made miserable, when I hear the news of an unjust attack on the fortunes, or of an act of violence to the persons of my subjects, they would perhaps spare me this bitter grief.

"I cannot speak to you of the great interests of the State, without pressing you to apply yourselves instantly, and in a definitive manner, to the re-establishing order in the finances, on which depends the tranquility of an innumerable multitude of citizens, who are united by the strictest ties to the fortune of the State. It is time to appease all these anxieties; it is time to confer on this kingdom that force and credit which is its due.

"May this day, in which your monarch comes to unite himself to you in the most unreserved manner, be a memorable epocha in the history of this Empire. It will be so, if my ardent vows, if my pressing exhortations can be the signal of peace and reconcilements among you. May those who yet hold back and withdraw themselves from a spirit of concord which is now become so necessary, make a sacrifice to me of all those recollections which afflict and torment them; I will repay them by my acknowledgments and my affection.—Let us all profess, reckoning from this day, let us all (and I will give the example) profess but one opinion, but one interest, but one will, attachment to the new constitution and an ardent desire of the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of France."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

The proposition for assuming the state debts under consideration.

MR. Stone said he had mentioned on a former occasion that New-York and Pennsylvania were become accountable as States for large sums, the former on account of confiscated estates; the latter to the Penn family; the gentleman from Philadelphia had said that that State has no idea of burdening the union with that debt. He did not suppose that those *States* had it in contemplation to transfer them to the United States; but if the *creditors* prefer the funds of the United States to those of the individual governments, they can place their demands on a continental establishment, nor can the State prevent it. It had been said, that debts of this description were not considered by the Secretary in his estimate of the amount of the State debts; this affords additional strength to the argument against assuming, which arises from the uncertainty of the amount which we may have to provide funds for; it is evident in this way the State debts may be encreased to an enormous amount.

Mr. Lawrance observed that it was doubted whether the accounts between the several States would ever be adjusted, and this formed a principal objection to the assumption of the State debts. He requested gentlemen, who had these doubts, to consider what had been done by the late and present government to effect this business; that a board of commissioners, with very extensive powers, had been erected; those commissioners had been recognized by the present government; provision had been made for their pay, and the pay of their clerks, and an addition to the pay of the latter had been agreed on by the house of representatives. The amendment to the present proposition, proposed by a gentleman from Virginia, and adopted by the committee, premised that effectual provision should be made for liquidating and settling these accounts: so that if those already adopted, and which were now in operation, were not sufficient, adequate and proper measures for the purpose would, it was highly probable, be agreed on. Really believing that these accounts would finally be adjusted, he could not discern that any injustice could be done by the assumption, because the sum assumed was to be charged to the State, and would be set off against claims of the State for the expenditures during the war, either for general or particular defence.

He further observed, that he considered the evidences of claims in possession of individuals were founded on such expenditures of monies and supplies furnished, as the States would eventually be credited for; and although there was an inequality in these debts at present, yet a final liquidation would do justice to all. In the intermediate time, he supposed it would be a measure founded in justice and sound policy to assume these demands, which were liquidated by the States, and which were possessed by individuals, because there was no solid distinction between them and those which they possessed as claims against the union; as the former

were for the ſame ſervices, and ſupplies, and were to have been paid out of a common fund ſupplied by the reſpective States, in certain proportions, but which has not been done; and on account of the deficiency and inability of this fund, were, at the recommendations of the late Congreſs, aſſumed by the ſeveral States to their reſpective citizens.

By the change of government, the funds appropriated to diſcharge theſe demands were now occupied or might be poſſeſſed by Congreſs; and it was proper, when the revenues were taken, the debts ſhould alſo be taken. An effectual proviſion could be made for all the debts, with more eaſe and convenience, and with leſs expence to the citizens of the union, by ſyſtems proceeding from the general government, than if they were made by the former for one claſs of creditors, and by the State government for another. If the aſſumption ſhould not be made, probably different proviſions would be made by the States for their debts, which would depend either on their abilities or policy, and a diverſity of intereſt be occaſioned, which, in its operation, might be prejudicial to the general happineſs; and the only effectual and proper mode of obviating this, was to aſſume the State debts, whereby the different creditors would have their demands provided for and diſcharged by the ſame body, and thoſe contending intereſts, which would otherwiſe take place, prevented.

He remarked that a queſtion had been aſked, whether it was eaſier to provide for a large debt than a ſmall one? The debt of the union was ſufficiently large, and if we added the State debts the difficulty would be increaſed.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that theſe debts already exiſted, though in different ſhapes, yet ſubſtantially the ſame: transferring the demand from the State to the union did not change the entire ſum owed by the union and the States, and proviſion ought to be made for the whole: that ſuppoſing it would be made, the union, having the revenues of the particular States unincumbered and unoccupied, could make proviſion more conveniently and more ſatisfactorily than can be done if the aſſumption ſhould not take place, and part of theſe revenues, probably the moſt productive part, pre-occupied and retained by ſeveral of the important States; the mode of providing for the debts would be more agreeable to many States in the union, as it could be done by impoſts and exciſes, and we ſhould rid many of the States from the oppreſſive mode of direct taxes; the former would do general juſtice, as each individual in the union would pay according to his conſumption.

Particular inſtances have been mentioned to ſhew that injuſtice would be done to ſome States, if the propoſition was adopted; but theſe contemplated that no ſettlement would take place. Proviſion could be made to obviate difficulties in theſe caſes; and, in determining on a general propoſition, it was ſufficient that the principle of it was juſt, becauſe when it was aſſented to, and to be carried into effect, the details and proviſions could be ſuggeſted, conſidered and made as ſhould appear proper.

Mr. Lawrance concluded that the propoſition was juſt and proper, and would be productive of national advantage; and as it had, ſo it again ſhould receive his aſſent.

The following obſervations were made by Mr. SHERMAN, *the 12th inſt.*

When I ſee the houſe ſo equally divided on ſo important a ſubject, it gives me great concern on account of the threatning aſpect it has on the peace and welfare of the government.

The ſupport of public credit by a proviſion for doing juſtice to the creditors of the United States, was one great object that led to the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government, and ſhould it fail of doing juſtice to ſo great a propottion of them as are involved in this proviſion, it would loſe the confidence of many of its beſt friends, and diſappoint the expectations of the people in geneeal.

I conſider the debts incurred by the ſeveral ſtates in ſupport of the war, and for the common defence and general welfare, as the debts of the United States, and that thoſe creditors have as juſt and meritorious a claim on the union for payment as any creditors whatever. A great part of them were aſſumed by the ſtates in behalf of the United States, in conſequence of reqniſitions of Congreſs.

I ſhall not now go into a particular diſcuſſion of the propoſition before the committee, (every thing having been already ſaid that may reflect light on the ſubject) but ſhall only ſtate the reaſons on which I ſhall give my vote in the affirmative.

The meaſure appears to me both juſt and politick. Juſt, with reſpect to the *creditors*, whoſe debts are due for ſervices and ſupplies rendered in ſupport of the common cauſe of the union, which therefore ought to be paid out of the ſame common funds, as the other creditors of the United States, and although ſome of the ſtates would be able to provide for their creditors as well as the United States, yet that is not the caſe as to thoſe whoſe exertions, ſufferings and burthens have been much greater, than the others, and it would not give ſatisfaction to aſſume the debts of ſome ſtates, and not of others.

The meaſure will be *juſt* with reſpect to the ſeveral *States*, becauſe each will bear *only* its juſt proportion of the preſent burthen, and their paſt exertions and expenditures, will be equitably adjuſted in the final ſettlement of their accounts, for which effectual proviſion is to be made by the ſame act that provides for the aſſumption of the debts.

The policy of the meaſure conſiſts in its tendency to promote juſtice and harmony, and confidence in the government, in alleviating the burthens of a number of the States, who from their ſituation and circumſtances during the war, were neceſſitated to make greater exertions, and were ſubjected to greater ſufferings and expenditures than the other States, and by putting all the funds neceſſary for paying the debts under one direction, to facilitate the collection and render them more productive and leſs embarraſſing to commerce. The principal reſource for pay (the impoſt) is in poſſeſſion of the general government.

But if the ſtate debts are not aſſumed, the ſtates which have heretofore borne the greateſt burthens, will be left ſtill to ſuſtain thoſe unequal and grievous burthens, or their creditors will be left without any proviſion for ſatisfying their claims either of which would be unreaſonable, and occaſion great uneaſineſs, which will tend to embarraſs and obſtruct the meaſures of government.

It has been ſaid, let thoſe States wait until their accounts with the United States ſhall be ſettled, and then receive ſecurity for the balances that may be due to them; But why ſhould thoſe States be ſubjected to greater burthens at preſent, than the other States? As it is not known which are Debtor or Creditor States, why not bear the burthen equally until that can be aſcertained? If there is to be no ſettlement, I think it is a concluſive argument that the whole public debt ſhould be aſſumed by the United States. It ought to be preſumed that the States have made exertions according to their abilities, and in due proportion until the contrary appears, and that can no otherwiſe appear, but by a ſettlement of the accounts; and until that is done I can ſee no good reaſon why any State ſhould bear more than its juſt proportion of the exiſting debts, whether contracted by the United States, or by the individual States, if incurred for the common defence, or general welfare of the Union. It is ſaid there is no rule eſtabliſhed to aſcertain the quotas of the ſeveral States; but I think the rule is fixed by the reſolutions of the late Congreſs, of the 22d of November 1777, and the third of June 1784, and the proviſion in the new Conſtitution for apportioning direct taxes.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE uſeful arts are conſtantly encreaſing amongſt us. A ſingle Manufacturer in the Northern Liberties makes annually 400 dozen pair worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings; the laſt ſuperior in appearance and goodneſs to thoſe that are imported from England at a much higher price. From the laboratory of Meſſrs Marſhal, we are informed, this ſummer 60000 lb. of crude ſalt armoniack will be exported to England and Holland, the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber ſalts of an excellent quality is made cheaper than it can be imported.

ON DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

AS ſome fond mother, views her infant race
With tenderneſs o'er flowing while ſhe ſees;
She kiſſes one, one claſps in her embrace;
Her feet ſupporting one, and one her knees;
Then, as the winning geſture-ſpeaking face,
Or plantive cry explain their different pleas,
A look, a word, ſhe deals with various grace,
And ſmiles, or frowns, as love alone decrees.

O'er frail mankind, ſo Providence divine
Still watches; hears, ſuſtains, and ſuccours all,
With equal eye, beholding each that lives.
If Heaven denies, oh! let not men repine!
Heav'n but denies to quicken duty's call,
Or feigning to deny, more largely gives.

LONDON, February 1.

M. LALLY, in his ſecond letter to his conſtituents, quotes the following remarks of a modern French author.

——"A nation, after having groaned under the chains of deſpotiſm for many centuries, whenever it is bold enough to attempt to break them, notwithſtanding all the abſurd inſtitutions that ſtill muſt ſurround it, reſembles a ſick man, whoſe ſtrength is extreamly weakened by long ſufferings, and whoſe vital ſpirits have been conſumed by inceſſant fevers; if he makes uſe of too violent or too many remedies at once, or deſperately takes it into his head to force nature, he dies the victim of his imprudence."

An extraordinary miniature has been made of the King by Bowyer: inſtead of a cryſtal, there is a flat diamond over it, half an inch ſquare!

Adam Smith's philoſophical pen has been a long time ſilent, though not unemployed. This learned and ſagacious politician is at length coming forward again with a work which he has been ſome years preparing for the preſs. It is chiefly a review of the political doctrines of the celebrated Monteſquieu, which the profound Caledonian has examined with ſuch perſpicuity, and refuted with ſuch ſtrength of argument, that it is ſaid the renowned fabric of *L'Eſprit des Loix* is likely to be ſhattered into ruins, or to moulder in oblivion, after ſo formidable an aſſault.

M. La Rive, the actor, who has performed the character of *Bayard* for many years with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs, was preſented by a deſcendant of Bayard with a golden chain, which that famous general uſed to wear about his neck. M. La Rive thought that a chain which belonged to man who acquired the title of Chevalier *ſans peur et ſans reproche*, would be a proper preſent for M. de la Fayette, delivered it to him with the following addreſs.

D'un ordre cheri des guerriers,
Cette antique et ſimple parure
Dans les combats ornoit l'armure
Du plus brave des Chevaliers.
Qui mieux que vous, auroit des droits ſur elle?
Comme Bayard, "ſans reproche et ſans peur,"
Sage, valiant, a vos devoirs fidele
Chaque jour vous obtient une gloire nouvelle
Et maigre les complots de l'envie en fureur
Vous fortez des dangers toujours calme et vainqueur.

Letters juſt received from Liſbon mention, that a large Algerine corſair of 38 guns, and full of men, was ſeen hovering off the Rock, the latter-end of laſt month; upon notice of which, a ſtout frigate and ſloop of war were diſpatched in queſt of the rover, and the next day came up with her; when, after a moſt obſtinate and bloody conteſt of 4 hours and 40 minutes, they were obliged to ſheer off. The frigate received a number of ſhot between wind and water, and was much damaged in her upper works; the ſloop was alſo in a ſhattered condition, having her rudder ſhot away, and moſt of her ſails torn to pieces: it is ſaid the pirate had three parts of her crew killed or wounded: among the latter was their, fierce and daring leader——likewiſe her ſails and rigging were ſo terribly mauled, and the ſhip ſo much crippled, that it is thought impoſſible ſhe ever could reach Algiers. The robbers fought all the time under the bloody flag, and ſwore inceſſantly, in different languages, they never would ſtrike, while man or boy was left alive. The Portugueſe had near 100 killed, and a great number wounded; moſt of them mortally, as the balls which the pirates fired from their ſmall arms were all chewed; notwithſtanding, the Portugueſe fought with uncommon bravery throughout the whole action, and ſhewed great reſolution and ſpirit.

FEBRUARY 12.

The balance of trade in favour of England is eſtimated at about 3,000,000 ſterling. Far more conſiderable is the inland trade, which is valued at upwards of 42,000,000 ſterling. As the quantity of circulating ſpecie may in ſome meaſure indicate the extent of commerce, we may judge of the increaſe of the latter by comparing the ſums which the three monarchs found neceſſary to coin. By George I, 8,725,921l. ſterl. were coined. In the long reign of George II, 11,966,576l. and in the firſt 24 years of his preſent majeſty's reign, the ſums coined amounted to 33,082,274l. ſterling.

From Madrid we learn, that a Mr. Fitzgerald, a member of the Parliament of Paris, being at dinner at the Duke de Crillon's houſe there, the ſubject of France became the topic of converſation. Mr. Fitzgerald expreſſed himſelf very warmly in favour of the revolution, and imprudently ſuffered ſome words to eſcape him, reflecting on the conduct of Count d'Artois.

The Duke de Crillon could not permit ſuch reflections to paſs unnoticed, accordingly deſired Mr. Fitzgerald to withdraw. Fearing that this miſunderſtanding might create much noiſe without doors, the Duke went immediately to the Prime-Miniſter's houſe, where he obtained an order for the apprehenſion of Mr. Fitzgerald, who was ſhortly after ſeized at the houſe of the Count Cabarras, and conducted to priſon. It is intended that he ſhall be eſcorted out of the kingdom immediately.

MARCH 3.

On the thirteenth inſtant, the Emperor, attended by all the Nobility of the Court, publicly received the Sacrament; and in conſequence of his Majeſty's weak ſtate, public prayers have been ordered to be made in all the churches; and the Opera and Playhouſes are ſhut.

On the 20th of February, at ſix in the morning, His Imperial Majeſty Joſeph 2d, Emperor of Germany departed this life. He died with the greateſt firmneſs and compoſure, perfectly retaining his ſenſes to the laſt moment. All good men will ever reverence the memory of this Prince, whoſe various good qualities and ardent deſire for the happineſs of his ſubjects, entitle him to the eſteem of mankind. Previous to his death he made the neceſſary arrangements with regard to his ſucceſſor, whoſe arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the Emperor's death. Excepting this intelligence, the preſent inſtant is rather barren of great events. The cabinets however are very buſy, the hour is pregnant with futurity, and the uſual events of ages are ready to burſt upon us in a moment.

Particulars of the Death of JOSEPH IId.

No ſooner had his chief phyſician informed him that his diſſolution was near, than he generouſly rewarded him for his attention, and frankneſs in telling him his real opinion.—On the ſeventeenth he was informed that the arch dutcheſs Elizabeth, whom he tenderly loved, was brought to bed. He ſeemed pleaſed at the news, but the information of her death upon the day following affected his ſpirits in a dangerous manner, altho' conveyed to him with the greateſt caution. Aſtoniſhed at the intelligence, he leaned his head upon his hands, and cried out—*My God! and do I yet live—thy will be done!*—He then remained for about ten minutes in a profound meditation.—Being, ſoon after told that his death was very near, he aſked for Prince Kaunitz and the two generals Laudohn and Laſcey. Stretching out his hand, with a tender ſmile upon his countenance, he ſaid to them—*My friends, it is all over with me. We muſt now ſeparate forever. To your care I recommend my ſubjects, my armies and my brother Leopold.* He then ordered his will to be brought, in which he made a few alterations and additions, and then putting it, with other papers, into the hands of Prince Kaunitz, he obſerved to him, *that he could die with leſs regret if he had been only fortunate enough to have had more confidence in his* (the Prince's) *judgment.*—It was thought he hereby alluded to ſomething that had paſſed between them in the begining of the Brabant troubles, when the Emperor excuſed himſelf to the Prince for not having made him acquainted with all his orders and plans, relative to a certain undertaking in that part of his dominions; apologizing for his neglect by obſerving that he feared the Prince was *too old* to be troubled with ſo many minute particulars. "I am, indeed, old, anſwered the Prince but I would have your Majeſty to know, that I am young enough to ſee you without a crown, if you in future purſue ſuch meaſures as you have hitherto done.——The Emperor having taken his laſt farewell of all about him, very calmly gave directions relative to his funeral, and particularized the rewards to be given to his ſervants. A little while before he expired, he cauſed himſelf to be dreſſed in his uniform, his boots and ſpurs put on, and other military array. His laſt ſtruggles continued about a quarter of an hour, and then he expired.

The ſentence againſt the unfortunate Favras, having been confirmed, he was executed by torch-light, on the 19th inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning;—After making the *amende honorable* at the gate of the Cathedral of the Notre Dame, he was conducted by the executioner to the Place de Greve, cloathed in a linen frock, covered with brimſtone—a label on his breaſt, inſcribed, "*Conſpiratuer contre l'Etat;*" a lighted flambeau in his hand, and his head and feet naked.—Agreeable to his ſentence, he there confeſſed his crimes, on his knees; and, after begging pardon of God and his country, was hung on a gallows of extraordinary height.—An amazing number of ſpectators attended the awful ſcene.

Extracts from a Paris Print, entitled, "L'Union, ou Journal de la Liberte."

After informing the Deputies of the Brabantine ſtates of the death of the Emperor Joſeph, *Count J. Ph. de Cobenzl*, on February 28th, made them the following propoſals :

1. To withdraw the remainder of the troops, now in the caſtle of Baurain and its neighbourhood, into the territory of Luxembourg ; as alſo thoſe at Limbourg and Guelderland.

2. To raiſe the ſiege of Antwerp, and furniſh the garriſon with a ſufficiency for their ſubſiſtence.

3. To ſtop all further preparations for war.

4. To ſet at liberty all officers, ſoldiers, and ſuch private perſons as have been confined on account of the troubles. This is meant alſo to include the priſoners in the caſtle of Luxembourg.

5. To forbid the printing and publiſhing all ſeditious and inflammatory pieces and other writings tending to prolong the preſent troubles.

6. To deputize ſome of your body to confer with me upon the moſt eligible means of re-eſtabliſhing order, and taking the oaths of allegiance to the Emperor Leopold, our new king and maſter, and to make the proper arrangements for his inauguration. Theſe gentlemen, appear to me to be the wiſeſt ſteps you can take at this time. I ſhall count myſelf extremely happy if our united efforts can reſtore to the Belgic provinces that peace and felicity which the pleaſure of our ſovereign and the welfare of the people demands. I have the honor to be, &c.

Extract from the Reſolutions of the Brabant States, March 4.

"Read, the letter of Count Cobenzl of 28th February, 1790.—Reſolved, That the ſame be printed, and no other anſwer made."

The curate of Notre Dame Chapel having ordered his pariſh bell to be rung for the interment of a young lady of his congregation, a miſchievous fellow reported that the bells were tolled on account of the death of the Emperor. This ſo enraged the populace, that they flew to the perſons place of abode, and did not leave it till every window therein was broken to pieces.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

PARIS, MARCH 9.

A member of the Pariſian national corps, has, at the head of the troops, given in a catalogue of the names of the citizens in arms, for which they received the compliments of the preſident, who expreſſed the pleaſure he felt at receiving a liſt of the names of perſons who had taken up arms for the defence of their national freedom.

M. de la Luzerne has written to the aſſembly, and requeſted them, in the name of the king, to explain themſelves upon the ſubject of the American, African and Aſiatic colonies, at leaſt ſo far as is conſiſtent with the inſtructions they are about to give on that ſubject. He has added an account of the actual ſituation of thoſe colonies. This queſtion has been referred to the committee for colonial affairs.

The deputies of the people of Paris, headed by M. Bailli, the Mayor, have made report upon the ſtate of ſuch eccleſiaſtical houſes as are to be put up for ſale. Twenty ſeven of them are reckoned extremely valuable ; and at the neareſt and moſt probable eſtimation, about 200 millions of livres. It is generally thought that the proceeds of theſe ſales will contribute greatly towards re-eſtabliſhing national credit.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 26.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. Burke, the committee of the whole was diſcharged from further proceedings on the Report of the Secretary at War, relative to a plan for the organization and government of the militia of the United States.——The report was then referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that the committee of the whole ſhould for the preſent be diſcharged from further proceeding on that part of the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, which relates to the aſſumption of the State debts.

This motion produced a warm, tho deſultory debate.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith, (S.C.) Mr. Ames, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Sherman, oppoſed the motion. It was ſupported by Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Page.

Mr. Vining moved the previous queſtion—which being put in the manner following, "ſhall the main queſtion be now put ?"—it was reſolved in the affirmative——Ayes 32—Noes 19.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, to wit. That the committee of the whole be, for the preſent, diſcharged from that part of the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury which relates to an aſſumption of the State debts. AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenburg, Page, Parker, Ranſſelear, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 32. NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Livermore, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith, (S.C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth. 18.

So the queſtion was carried in the affirmative.

The Houſe then went into committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee having agreed to certain reſolutions, roſe and reported the ſame.

The houſe took the ſaid report into conſideration, and agreed to the ſame—which report is in the words following.

Reſolved, That adequate proviſion ought to be made for fulfiling the engagements of the United States, in reſpect to their foreign debt.

Reſolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of intereſt on, and the gradual diſcharge of the domeſtic debt of the United States.

Reſolved, That the arrears of intereſt, including indents iſſued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the ſame terms with the principal of the ſaid debt.

Reſolved, That it is adviſeable to endeavor to effect a new modification of the domeſtic debt, with the voluntary conſent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Reſolved, That for the purpoſe expreſſed in the laſt preceding reſolution, ſubſcriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the ſaid domeſtic debt, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable in the ſaid debt (as well intereſt as principal) the ſubſcriber be entitled at his option, either,

To have two thirds funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government by payment of the principal, and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory, at the rate of twenty cents pr. acre—or,

To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt of four pr. cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding ſix dollars per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt—and to receive as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands as in the preceding caſe—or

To have ſixty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding ſix dollars per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt—and to have at the end of ſeven years, thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption.

Reſolved, That the funds which ſhall be appropriated according to the ſecond of the foregoing reſolutions, be applied in the firſt place to the payment of intereſt on the ſums ſubſcribed towards the propoſed loan—and that if any part of the ſaid domeſtic debt ſhall remain unſubſcribed, the ſurplus of the ſaid funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation to the payment of intereſt on the unſubſcribed part, ſo as not to exceed for the preſent four per cent. pr. annum, but this limitation ſhall not be underſtood to impair the right of the non-ſubſcribing creditors to the reſidue of the intereſt on their reſpective debts : And in caſe the aforeſaid ſurplus ſhould prove inſufficient to pay the non-ſubſcrbing creditors at the aforeſaid rate of four pr. cent that the faith of government be pledged to make good ſuch deficiency.

Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Gilman, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill conformable to theſe Reſolutions.

Mr. Gerry propoſed a reſolution, that a committee to conſiſt of a member from each State, and an equal number, for, and againſt the aſſumption, be appointed to conſider of and report a plan of accommodation on this ſubject.

This motion was laid on the table for further conſideration.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the mitigation of forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws, brought in a report which was read.

A report from the Poſt Maſter General, purſuant to orders of the houſe, was read, relative to the eſtabliſhment of Poſt-Offices on the croſs roads, tranſportation of the Mails, &c. alſo a report from the ſame officer, on the memorial of Chriſtopher Colles, reſpecting a ſurvey of the roads of the United States.

A meſſage from the Senate, by their Secretary, was received, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill to continue the act, paſſed the laſt ſeſſion for regulating the Proceſſes in the Judicial Courts of the United States.

Mr. Gilman of the committee of enrolment, reported that the joint committee had examined the enrolled bill, entitled an act to regulate the military eſtabliſhment of the United States. The Speaker ſigned this act.

In committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the ſupport of the public credit.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that the houſe having determined the rate of intereſt on, and the mode of funding the domeſtic debt of the United States—it remains to deviſe the ways and means. In order to bring the ſubject before the committee, he propoſed reſolutions, containing extracts from the Report, of the Duties propoſed by the Secretary of the Treaſury. Theſe reſolutions were read by the Clerk, as follows, viz. *Reſolved*, That from and after the day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon wines, diſtilled ſpirits, teas and coffee, ſhall ceaſe, and that inſtead of them the following duties be laid, viz. *Reſolved*, That

UPON every gallon of Madeira Wine, of the quality of London particular, there be paid a duty of thirty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Madeira Wine, thirty cents

Upon every gallon of Sherry, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Wine, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of diſtilled Spirits, more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty-one cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty-two cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe ſpirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the hydrometer forty cents.

Upon every pound of Hyſon Tea, forty cents.

Upon every pound of other Green Tea, twenty four cents.

Upon every pound of Souchong and other black Teas, except Bohea, twenty cents.

Upon every pound of Bohea Tea, twelve cents.

Upon every pound of Coffee, five cents.

That upon Spirits diſtilled within the United States, from Molaſſes, Sugar, or other foreign materials, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than ten per cent, below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twelve cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, fifteen cents,

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, thirty cents.

Reſolved, That upon Spirits diſtilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials of the growth or production of the United States, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, ten cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, ſeventeen cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty-five cents. *Reſolved*,

That upon all Stills employed in diſtilling Spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place, than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly ſum of ſixty cents, for every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of the capacity of each Still, including its head.

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to in committee, and reported to the houſe ; the houſe immediately took the ſame into conſideration, and adopted the report with an amendment to the duty on Stills, propoſed by Mr. Parker in the following words "Or cents per gallon on Spirits diſtilled from grain—and cents per gallon on Spirits diſtilled from fruit, in ſuch Stills.

A committee was then appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Contee, and Mr. Bloodworth, to bring in a bill conformable to the ſaid reſolutions.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

By this bill it was propoſed that 50000 dollars be appropriated for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

That a Miniſter Plenipotentiary be allowed the ſum of 11250 dollars, and a Chargè des Affaiers 4500 dollars, per annum. The committee reduced the above ſums, to the following, viz. 30000 dollars the appropriation—9000 to a Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and 3000 to a Chargè des Affaires.

The clauſe reſpecting a year's ſalary as a douceur, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out—which was carried.

Each miniſter &c. to be allowed one quarter's ſalary from the time of their being re-called.

The committee then roſe, and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Gilman moved that an addition of ſeven members be made to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the national defence ; which was done.

The committee of the whole was diſcharged from further proceeding on the Poſt Office bill ; and the bill with the report of the Poſt Maſter General were referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of a member from each State.

The bill for accepting the ceſſion of the Light Houſe within the bar of the harbor of Charleſton it was moved ſhould be refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury—which was voted in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Letters from England received at Philadelphia by the laſt arrivals mention that the Court of London has ordered 24 Ships of the line to be immediately equipped and all its officers on half pay to be recalled.

The philoſophical ſociety of Pennſylvania have unanimouſly voted that an Oration ſhall be delivered by one of their members in honor of their Preſident, the illuſtrious Dr. Franklin.

The Hon JOHN WALKER, Eſq ; of Virginia, elected a Senator by the executive of that ſtate, to fill the vacancy occaſioned in the Senate of the United States, by the death of the Hon. William Grayſon, took his ſeat on Monday in that honorable body.

☞ *Subſcribers for the Gazette of the United States may be furniſhed with the numbers complete, from the commencement of the ſecond volume.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Ship Ann and Suſan, Chevers Dublin.
——Lord Middleton, Hewgill, Montego Bay,
Packet Queen Charlotte, Radelift, Falmouth and Halifax.
Ship London, Wooliey, London,
Ship Lord North, Northover, Pool.
Schooner Betſy, Davidſon, Montego Bay.
Sloop Patty, Pond, St. Martins.
Brig Nelly, Buchannan, Martha Brae.
Brig Rambler, Gilchriſt, Havre de Grace ;

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

THE French nation, known in antiquity under the appellation of the Franks, were originally from the heart of Germany. In the declenſion of the Roman Empire, they inhabited a country in the North, along the river Rhine, ſituated between Bavaria and Saxony, which ſtill preſerves the name of Franconia. Having exceſſively multiplied, as it happens in cold climates, their country was found, not ſufficiently extenſive to contain them, nor fertile enough to nouriſh them. Excited by the example of their neighbours, they reſolved by a common voice, to divide themſelves into two nations; one of which ſhould continue to inhabit their ancient country; and the other endeavor to procure elſewhere by the force of arms, an eſtabliſhment more vaſt, more commodious and more fertile. This enterpriſe was reſolved, and this diviſion made by unanimous conſent. Such as were deſtined by lot, to eſſay their fortune, although trained to war, and incapable of terror at the apprehenſion of the dangers of ſuch an enterpriſe; thought however, that they ought not to abandon it to anarchy or hazard, but to conduct it with prudence and order. To concert the meaſures neceſſary for the execution of their project, they aſſembled in the plains, in the neighbourhood of the river *Sala*. Accuſtomed for many ages, to live in the obedience of a prince; and thinking the monarchical ſtate the moſt convenient to a people who aſpire to augment their power, and extend their conqueſts, they reſolved to chooſe a king, who ſhould unite in his ſingle perſon, *all the authority of the nation*. Here perhaps *Davila* is incautious and inaccurate; for the Franks, as well as Saxons and other German nations, though their governments were monarchical, had their Grandees and people, who met and deliberated in National Aſſemblies, whoſe reſults were often to ſay the leaſt, conſidered as laws. Their great misfortune was, that, while it never was ſufficiently aſcertained, whether the ſovereignty reſided in the king or in the *national aſſembly*; it was equally uncertain, whether the king had a negative on the aſſembly; whether the Grandees had a negative on the king or the people; and whether the people had a negative on both, or either. This uncertainty will appear hereafter in *Davila* himſelf, to mark its courſe in bloody characters; and the whole hiſtory of France will ſhew, that from the firſt migration of the Franks from Germany to this hour, it has never been ſufficiently explained and decided.

To this ſupreme degree of power in the king (as *Davila* proceeds) they added, that the *crown* ſhould be *hereditary* in the family elected; foreſeeing, that if it were *elective*, it would be a ſource of civil wars, which would prove deſtructive to all their enterpriſes. Mankind, in new eſtabliſhments, generally act with ſincerity, and with a ſingle view to the public good. They liſten neither to the ambition nor the intereſt of private perſons: And Pharamond was elected king, by unanimous conſent. He was a ſon of Marcomir, iſſue of the blood which had governed the nation for many ages: And, to an experienced valor, united a profound wiſdom, in the art of government; it was agreed that the ſame title and equal power, ſhould deſcend to his legitimate poſterity of the male line, in default of which the nation ſhould return to their right of electing a new ſovereign. But as unlimited authority may eaſily degenerate into tyranny, the Franks, at the time of the election of their king, demanded the eſtabliſhment of certain perpetual and irrevocable laws, which ſhould regulate the order of ſucceſſion to the throne and preſcribe in a few words, the form of government. Theſe laws propoſed by their prieſts, whom they named *Saliens* and inſtituted in the fields which take their name from the river *Sala*, were originally called *Salique laws*, and have been conſidered, from the eſtabliſhment of the monarchy, as the primitive regulations and fundamental conſtitutions of the kingdom.

Leaving their country to the old Prince Marcomir, and paſſing the Rhine, under the command of Pharamond, the Franks marched to the conqueſt of the Gauls, about the four hundred and nineteenth year of the chriſtian Æra. The Roman legions united with the Gauliſh troops reſiſted Pharamond, till his death. The ſcepter was left to his ſon Clodion, an intrepid prince, in the flower of his age, who in ſeveral battles defeated the nations of the country, diſſipated the Roman armies, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in Belgick Gaul. Merovius, who ſucceeded him, made a rapid progreſs; penetrated into Celtic Gaul and extended his empire to the gates of Paris; judging that he had conquered country enough to contain his ſubjects, and form a ſtate of reaſonable extent, he limited the courſe of his exploits, and turned all his cares to peace, after having united under the ſame laws, and the ſame name, the conquerors and the vanquiſhed, whom he governed peaceably; he died leaving the Franks ſolidly eſtabliſhed in Gaul: Such is the origin of the French monarchy and ſuch are her fundamental laws.

By the diſpoſitions of the ſame laws, the work of the nation, are regulated, the rights and prerogatives of the Princes of the Blood: As each of them, in default of direct heirs, may, according to his rank, be called to the crown, their intereſts are neceſſarily connected with thoſe of the ſtate. The people regard theſe privileges, as inviolable: Neither length of time, nor diſtance of degree has ever done them any injury. All theſe princes preſerve the rank which nature has allotted them, to ſucceed to the throne. They have indeed, in the courſe of time, taken different names, ſuch as thoſe of *Valois*, of *Bourbon*, of *Orleans*, of *Angouleme*, of *Vendome*, of *Alencon*, of *Montpenſier*; but they have not by theſe means loſt the rights attached to the royal conſanguinity, that, eſpecially of ſucceeding to the crown; theſe different branches, have from time to time aſſerted the pre-eminences due to their blood; to intereſt them the more forcibly, in the preſervation of a crown to which, in ſucceſſion, they may all be called; it has been commonly made a rule, in caſe of the minority, or abſence of the lawful thing, to chooſe for the tutors or regents of the kingdom, the princes who were neareſt related; it would not indeed be natural to entruſt the adminiſtration to the hands of ſtrangers, who might deſtroy, or at leaſt diſmember ſo beautiful a ſtate: Wher as princes born of the ſame blood, ought, for that reaſon, to watch over the conſervation of an inheritance, which belongs to them, in ſome ſort. This right is not ſimply founded upon uſage: The *ſtates general* of the Kingdom in whom reſides the entire power of the whole nation whom they repreſent, have frequently confirmed it."—Here again we meet with another inaccuracy, if not a contradiction in *Davila*; or rather with another proof of that confuſion of law, and that uncertainty of the ſovereignty, which for 1500 years has been to France, the fatal ſource of ſo many calamities: Here the ſovereignty, or whole power of the nation, is aſſerted to be in the *ſtates general*; whereas only three pages before, he had aſſerted that the whole authority of the nation was united in the King.

Theſe two prerogatives, of ſucceeding to the throne when a king dies without maſculine poſterity, and of governing the kingdom during the abſence or minority of the legitimate ſovereign, have at all times procured to the princes of the blood, a great authority among the people, and the beſt part in the government. They have applied themſelves accordingly with remarkable vigilance, to the adminiſtration of an Empire, which they regarded with juſtice as their patrimony: And the people, judging that they might have them one day for their firſt Magiſtrates, have always ſhewn them the more reſpect, as they have more than once known the younger branches to aſcend the Throne, in default of the elder. Thus the Crown has paſſed from the Merovingians to the Carlovingians and finally to the Capetians; but always from male to male, in the Princes of the blood of theſe three races. From the laſt of theſe deſcended the King Louis the eleventh, whom the innocence of his life and the integrity of his manners, have placed in the number of the Saints. He left two ſons, Philip the third ſurnamed the Hardy; and Robert, Earl of Clermont. Philip continued the elder branch, which reigned more than three hundred years, and took the ſurname of Valois. From Robert is deſcended the younger branch, or the houſe of Bourbon, ſo called, from the province, in which it poſſeſſed its ſettlement. This houſe, reſpectable not only by birth, which placed it near the throne, but alſo by the extent of its lands and riches, by the valour and number of its Princes, almoſt all diſtinguiſhed by their merit and a ſingular affability: arrived ſoon at an high degree of power. This elevation, joined to the favour of the people, excited againſt the Bourbons, the jealouſy and envy of the Kings, whom this great credit and diſtinguiſhed ſplendor, diſpleaſed, and alarmed. Every day brought freſh occaſions of hatred ſuſpicion and diſtruſt, which ſeveral times broke out in arms. Thus in the war, *for the public good*, John Duke of Bourbon declared himſelf againſt Louis the eleventh; and Louis the twelfth before his acceſſion to the throne, was at war with Peter of Bourbon. The jealouſies which theſe Princes inſpired into Kings, expoſed them ſometimes to ſecret vexations and ſometimes to declared enmities. We may add to this reflection of DAVILA that it is extreamly probable, that theſe Princes by frequently betraying ſymptoms of ambition, aſpiring at the throne, might give to Kings, juſt grounds of jealouſy and alarm.

Before we proceed in our diſcourſes on DAVILA, it will aſſiſt us in comprehending his narration, as well as in making many uſeful reflections in morals and policy, to turn our thoughts for a few moments to the conſtitution of the human mind. This we ſhall endeavour to do in our next eſſay.

PHILADELPHIA, 22 April.

The following was the order of Proceſſion yeſterday at the funeral of our late learned and illuſtrious citizen, Dr. FRANKLIN.

All the Clergy of the city, before the corpſe.

THE CORPSE,

Carried by Citizens.

The Pall ſupported by The Preſident of the State, the Chief Juſtice—the Preſident of the Bank, Samuel Powell, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouſe, Eſquires,

Mourners,

Conſiſting of the family of the deceaſed—with a number of particular friends,

The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Speaker and Members of the General Aſſembly.

Judges of the Supreme Court,

And other Officers of Government.

The Gentlemen of the Bar.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their Journeymen and Apprentices.

The Philoſophical Society.

The College of Phyſicians.

The Cincinnati.

The College of Philadelphia.

Sundry other Societies—together with a numerous and reſpectable body of Citizens.

The concourſe of ſpectators was greater than ever was known on a like occaſion. It is computed that not leſs than 20,000 perſons attended and witneſſed the funeral. The order and ſilence which prevailed, during the Proceſſion, deeply evinced the heartfelt ſenſe, entertained by all claſſes of citizens, of the unparralleled virtues, talents, and ſervices of the deceaſed.

This day the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, agreed to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, Dr. FRANKLIN.

LONDON, February 1.

THE King of Sweden in all his preparations for another campaign, has recourſe to this country for money and ſcience! An eminent merchant is now authoriſed by him to negociate a loan of half a million, at ſix per cent. and to engage ſurgeons for the army, at the rate of 6l. per month, with an allowance of 2l. 10s. for ſubſiſtence: the intereſt and the ſalary are ſufficient to invite many adventurers.

Madame Maſſon, the celebrated *Tennis-player*, lately arrived from Paris, has had audience of his royal highneſs the Duke of York.—This Gallant heroine of the *Raquet*, it ſeems, challenges to play with any perſon in Europe for one thouſand guineas.—The royal Duke is to have the honor of firſt entering the liſts with her, ſhe plays in her female attire *a la Grecque*, with a ſhort petticoat and drawers.

So warm a party ſpirit is excited at Manchеſter, by the application of the diſſenters for a repeal of the teſt act, that upwards of three-hundred gentlemen have formed themſelves into a club for the ſupport of the church: they wear an uniform of blue, with ſcarlet collars; the collegiate church on the button, with the motto, "*Pro Aris et Focis.*"

The French aſſembly have ſettled penſions upon ſuch of the Monks as chooſe to leave the monaſteries.

The Engliſh government not in the leaſt concerning itſelf with the education of youth, ſeems to be a capital defect. Any perſon, however, meanly qualified, is at liberty to open a ſchool, a liberty which does often a great deal of miſchief. The lower claſſes of people are much neglected in their education, and much more ſo in England than in Scotland. In the latter, literature is encouraged almoſt to a fault, there ſcarce being a cow-keeper or ſalmon-catcher, in that country, who does not underſtand Latin, a little Greek, elocution, ancient mythology, &c. were government to lay heavy fines upon all unqualified teachers, both learning and its profeſſors would ſoon be reſpectable. Our national ſuperiority with reſpect to ſciences was much more conſpicuous in the beginning of the preſent century than at this period.

PROPOSALS,

BY

JOHN TRUMBULL,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription,

TWO PRINTS,

From *ORIGINAL PICTURES* painted by himſelf;

REPRESENTING

The DEATH of General WARREN,

At the Battle of Bunker's-Hill; and

The DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,

In the Attack of Quebec.

IN the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the following Portraits are introduced,

AMERICAN.

Major General *Warren*,
Putnam,

BRITISH.

General Sir *William Howe*,
Sir *Henry Clinton*,
Lieut. Col. *John Small*,
Major *Pitcairn*, and
Lieut. *Pitcairn*.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen,

General *Montgomery*,
Colonel *Thompſon*,
Major *Macpherſon*,
Captain *Cheeſman*.

CONDITIONS of SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent Artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, three guineas for each print, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the Prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

Subſcriptions are received in America, only by Mr. Trumbull. All ſubſcription receipts will be ſigned by him, as well as by Mr. Poggi, of London; under whoſe direction the prints are engraving, and will be publiſhed.

Theſe Prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man is more intereſting than that in which we have lived.——The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt remain ever dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtorians will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which they write, muſt be underſtood—the language of Painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation, to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs. That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor, and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of Bunker's-Hill and Quebec, are

* *The* DECLARATION *of* INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE *at* TRENTON,
* BATTLE *of* PRINCETON,
SURRENDER *of General* BURGOYNE,
TREATY *with* FRANCE,
BATTLE *of* EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER *of* YORK-TOWN,
TREATY *of* PEACE,
EVACUATION *of* NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION *of General* WASHINGTON,
The ARCH *at* TRENTON:
INAUGURATION *of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain Portraits of the principal characters, who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with Stars, are conſiderably advanced—and the Prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

New-York, April 2, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common gaol of Newark, in the county of Eſſex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for ſaid county, have appointed Tueſday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of ſaid Philip Denman, to meet at the Court houſe in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforeſaid, and ſhew cauſe to the judge of the ſaid Court if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged according to the act of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey in ſuch caſe made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or *exchanged* for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premiſes is a brick dwelling houſe containing ten rooms; a ſmaller brick houſe with four rooms; a houſe with a brick front with two rooms: In each houſe is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing ſpring is near one of the kitchens; a frame ſtable and a coach-houſe with ſtables. From the dwelling houſe both the North and the Eaſt rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleaſure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has alſo been ſown with timothy and clover. To be ſold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is ſituated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the ſame, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the ſea ſhore, on Santee Ediſto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be diſpoſed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-Houſe.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premiſes. *New-York April 10, 1790.*

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Handkerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.